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# Birds of Lusenga Plain National Park, Zambia

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Les oiseaux du Parc National de la Plaine de Lusenga, Zambie. Le Parc National de la Plaine de Lusenga, situé à l'extrême nord de la Zambie, est mal connu et difficile d'accès. De récents travaux sur le terrain sont présentés ainsi qu'une liste annotée de 214 espèces d'oiseaux recensées dans le parc. Le site a été identifié comme une Zone d'Importance pour la Conservation des Oiseaux à cause de son importante biodiversité et de la présence de deux espèces globalement menacées, le Vautour oricou *Torgos tracheliotus* et la Grue caronculée *Bugeranus carunculatus*, et de 26 espèces confinées à un certain biome, parmi lesquelles 20 endémiques ou quasi endémiques du biome zambésien.

**Summary.** Lusenga Plain National Park, situated in the far north of Zambia, is poorly known and difficult to reach. This paper summarises recent field work and presents a list of 214 species recorded in the park with an indication of status and habitat. The park has been identified as an Important Bird Area due to its high biodiversity and the presence of two species of global conservation concern, Lappet-faced Vulture *Torgos tracheliotus* and Wattled Crane *Bugeranus carunculatus*, and 26 biome-restricted species, including 20 Zambebian endemics and near-endemics.

Lusenga Plain is a forgotten park. It is small by Zambian standards, difficult to reach and a long way off the beaten track. Nevertheless, interest in the park was generated during the preparation of the Zambian Important Bird Area (IBA) inventory when it became clear that Zambia's dominant biome (the Zambebian) was poorly represented in the high-rainfall areas of the Northern Province plateau. Biodiversity was known to be high in such areas and as Lusenga Plain National Park lies in this area and was already afforded protected status, it was suggested that it might make a suitable addition to the IBA network. However, data were very few and it became clear that new field work was going to be necessary. Furthermore, the state of the habitat needed to be assessed. Enquiries were made at the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) headquarters, but unfortunately no-one had even heard of the park, let alone knew of its status or whether it was feasible to visit. I came to an informal agreement with ZAWA that I would investigate the park and report my findings.

Formerly a game reserve, the area became a national park in 1972. Until recently it had received almost no attention from ornithologists, or indeed field workers of any description. Therefore it should be noted that the following is still based on few data and visits to only small areas of the park.

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## Captions to plates on opposite page

**Figure 1.** Map of Lusenga Plain National Park and surrounding area.

Carte du Parc National de la Plaine de Lusenga et de ses environs.

**Figure 2.** View of Lusenga Plain from the southern edge, showing a finger of mushitu extending onto the plain (Pete Leonard)

La plaine de Lusenga vue à partir de la limite sud, avec une zone de mishitu (forêt dense sempervirente) s'étendant dans la plaine (Pete Leonard)

**Figure 3.** View over a valley in the park. Taken from open hill miombo and overlooking a strip of gallery mushitu, beyond which is more typical, closed miombo (Pete Leonard)

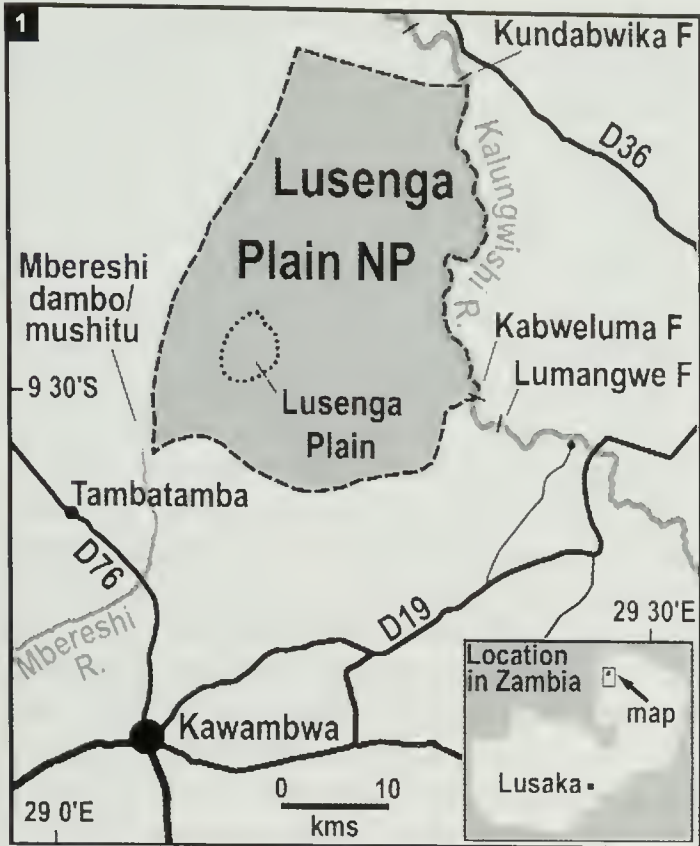
Une vallée à l'intérieur du parc. Vue prise à partir d'une zone de miombo ouvert surplombant une forêt galerie au-delà de laquelle se trouve une zone de miombo plus typique et fermé (Pete Leonard)

**Figure 4.** Kabweluma Falls on the Kalungwishi River (Pete Leonard)

Les chutes de Kabweluma sur la rivière Kalungwishi (Pete Leonard)

**Figure 5.** Lumangwe Falls on the Kalungwishi River (Pete Leonard)

Les chutes de Lumangwe sur la rivière Kalungwishi (Pete Leonard)



## Geography and vegetation

Lusenga Plain National Park covers an area of c.880 km<sup>2</sup> in northernmost Kawambwa District, Luapula Province, between 09°13'–09°35'S and 29°03'–29°20'E. It lies in the north-western corner of the Northern Province plateau and is bordered to the east by the Kalungwishi River. The entire park falls within the Congo drainage system. The highest areas, reaching 1,374 m, are in the south. The north is somewhat lower, with the lowest point of c.980 m at the northernmost extremity.

The plain from which the park takes its name is in the south-western corner. It is oval-shaped and measures c.7 × 5 km. It was formed by the weathering of an old volcanic plug dome. Weathering of the softer rock has left an open, saucer-shaped depression surrounded by concentric rings of rocky ridges (Clarke & Loe 1974). The grassland of the plain is typical of upland dambos in northern Zambia and towards the centre there are some very wet, swampy areas. Along the small drainage lines entering the plain are patches of mushitu (moist evergreen forest) and set back from the plain itself are scattered patches of dry evergreen *Marquesia* forest.

Many of the park's rivers support strips of rich gallery mushitu, but the vast majority of the area is covered by woodland. This is mainly miombo (*Brachystegia*-dominated) of various formations ranging from tall, dense types on flatter terrain, to more open and sometimes stunted types on steep and rocky ground. Alluvial soils support patches of *Pteleopsis anisoptera* and at lower altitudes the woodland is undifferentiated and somewhat drier. The Kalungwishi is a sizeable river throughout the length of the park, with a variety of waterfalls and rocky rapids as well as quiet backwaters lined with riparian forest.

## Field work

Between 23 and 26 August 2001, D. Chizuwa, L. Hamusikili and I explored two areas of the park with the aims of establishing a preliminary bird checklist and determining whether the park met the criteria needed to qualify as an Important Bird Area.

The first area visited was the south-western corner. This was approached from Kawambwa on the D76, on 23 August. After crossing the Mbereshi River a driveable track was followed

from Tambatamba village to the site of the now-derelict Mbeleshi Wildlife Camp. It appeared that no ZAWA scouts had been stationed there for some time. From the camp, the track continued along the western edge of Mbereshi dambo, in the centre of which is an extremely large mushitu c.3 km long. Much of this would appear to lie within a forest reserve. The track continued around the head of the dambo and entered the park at c.09°32'S 29°04'E. The track was followed for another c.4 km until it crossed an arm of the Kafungila River, where we camped at 09°31'S 29°05'E. The following day I walked north-east from there to the southern tip of Lusenga Plain, explored several parts of the grassland and walked about one-third of its western perimeter.

On 25 August we returned to Kawambwa and visited Lumangwe and Kabweluma Falls via the D19, both of which lie on the Kalungwishi not far from the south-eastern corner of the park. We then drove to the north-eastern corner of the park on the D36 where, with help from local villagers, we located the site of the now abandoned Misapa Wildlife Camp, at 09°14'S 29°21'E. We camped here on the banks of the Kalungwishi and on the morning of 26 August I employed a fisherman to take me across the river in order to spend a morning in the park.

## Birds

The avifauna was rich and a complete list of species known from the park is presented in the Appendix. This list includes information on habitats from which species are known and an indication of their status, as far as can be determined from our field work.

The total number of species recorded in the park now stands at 214, of which ten are Palearctic migrants, 27 Afrotropical migrants, 25 partial or possible migrants, and the remaining 152 residents. Two species of global conservation concern occur: Lappet-faced Vulture *Torgos tracheliotus* and Wattled Crane *Bugeranus carunculatus*; the latter probably breeds. A further four are of local conservation concern: Saddle-billed Stork *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus*, African Marsh Harrier *Circus ranivorus* and Southern Crowned Crane *Balearica regulorum* (Leonard 2005). Three species have restricted Zambian ranges: Angola Swallow *Hirundo angolensis*, Cassin's Flycatcher *Muscicapa cassini*

and Black-bellied Seedcracker *Pyrenestes ostrinus*, and 26 biome-restricted species occur, including 20 Zambebian endemics and near-endemics.

A few other species merit additional comment. Some of the woodland species showed a preference for certain areas. Southern Hyliota *Hyliota australis* was recorded only once (a family group), in less well-developed hill miombo. Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu *Uraeginthus bengalus* was usually found near small clearings in the woodland and Tawny-flanked Prinia *Prinia subflava*, Trilling Cisticola *Cisticola woosnami* and Short-winged Cisticolas *C. brachypterus* tended to favour areas with long grass. Occasionally Red-collared Widowbirds *Euplectes ardens* were found in such areas too. The high density of Violet-backed Sunbirds *Anthreptes longuemarei* in the miombo was particularly notable as this species is generally not that common in Zambia.

Species found in both forest and woodland that were only found in the latter where it was particularly rich and well developed included Black-backed Barbet *Lybius minor*, Little Spotted Woodpecker *Campethera cailliautii*, Dusky Flycatcher *Muscicapa adusta* and Yellow White-eye *Zosterops senegalensis*. A few woodland species were common at forest edges, such as Common Bulbul *Pycnonotus barbatus* and Amethyst Sunbird *Nectarinia amethystina*. Pale-billed Hornbill *Tockus pallidirostris* was recorded once at a fruiting fig tree within a mushitu and a Whyte's Barbet *Stactolaema whytii* was observed in the canopy of dry evergreen forest. The habitat of Lead-coloured Flycatcher *Myioparus plumbeus* was particularly interesting, being apparently the ecotone between riparian forest and adjacent dry woodland along the Kalungwishi River. On one occasion several francolins, probably Red-necked *Francolinus afer*, were flushed from a patch of mushitu.

Several forest generalists were found to occur in varying densities according to the forest type. Thus, Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus bilineatus*, Little Greenbul *Andropadus virens* and Square-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus ludwigii* were least common in dry evergreen forest. The remaining species mentioned in this paragraph were all apparently absent from dry evergreen forest. Furthermore, Dark-backed Weaver *Ploceus bicolor* and Yellow-throated Leaflove *Chlorocichla flavicollis* were more common in riparian forest, whereas Cabani's Greenbul *Phyllastrephus cabanisi*, Olive

Sunbird *Cyanomitra olivacea* and Splendid Glossy Starling *Lamprotornis splendidus* were more common in mushitu. Grey-olive Bulbul *Phyllastrephus cerviniventris* was also absent from dry evergreen forest and seemed to prefer the narrower strips of gallery mushitu and riparian forest.

Some breeding behaviour was observed. A Wahlberg's Eagle *Aquila wahlbergi* was seen at a nest in open mushitu near Lusenga Plain. Green-backed Honeybird *Prodotiscus zambesiae* was regularly seen displaying in miombo and a Brown-backed Honeybird *P. regulus* displaying over dry woodland. A Dusky Lark *Pinarocorys nigricans* was displaying in a typical open woodland location which was still smouldering after a recent fire.

Local residents reported large owls beside the Kalungwishi River and although these may refer to Pel's Fishing Owl *Scotopelia peli*, the species' presence could not be confirmed. Southern Carmine Bee-eater *Merops nubicoides* was recorded regularly overhead, but all birds were on passage.

Until the work reported here, the park's bird list stood at just 27 species. Twelve of these were recorded again during our visit and the remaining 15 also probably still occur. The one plausible exception is Yellow-billed Oxpecker *Buphagus africanus*, which is perhaps no longer present due to the lack of large mammals. Of the 15 species not recorded by us, there are published references for only three: Yellow-billed Duck *Anas undulata* (four on 18 September 1954: Rowan 1963), Yellow-billed Oxpecker *Buphagus africanus* (mentioned as present by Attwell 1966) and Parasitic Weaver *Anomalospiza imberbis* ('Coll.': no date: Benson 1956). However, there is informal documentation for the 12 others (R. J. Dowsett *in litt.* 2005).

Several ornithologists have visited Kundabwika Falls on the Kalungwishi (09°12'S 29°20'E). Although this site lies just outside the park, 11 species recorded only there, most of them in March 1972 (R. J. Dowsett *in litt.* 2005; see Appendix), have been included on the park list, as the habitat is continuous and the area is so close.

## Conservation

In the areas visited, the habitat was relatively undisturbed. There was a general paucity of large mammals but much evidence of medium- and small-sized mammals. A single Reedbuck *Redunca arundinum* was seen on the plain and many areas had been rooted by Bush Pigs *Potamochoerus lar-*

vatus. Numerous antelope tracks were tentatively identified as belonging to Bushbuck *Tragelaphus scriptus*, duikers *Sylvicapra/Cephalophus* spp., Lichtenstein's Hartebeest *Alcelaphus (buselaphus) lichtensteinii* and Roan Antelope *Hippotragus equinus*. Yellow Baboons *Papio cynocephalus* were seen on rocky ridges and Vervet *Cercopithecus pygerythrus*, Blue Monkey *C. nictitans mitis* and Gambian Sun Squirrel *Heliosciurus gambianus* were observed in mushitu. Greater Galagos *Otolemur crassicaudatus* were regularly heard at night.

Traps and snares of subsistence hunters were found in many places, particularly within mushitus. The occasional small but well-used bicycle track suggested that these were checked fairly regularly. Birds most at risk and clearly targeted by such methods were Helmeted Guineafowl *Numida meleagris* and francolins. The occasional tree had been felled, probably for collecting honey, but perhaps the most important conservation issue was the rigorous burning of large sections of the park, affecting all habitats. Despite this, the relatively high number of bird species combined with the large area of relatively undisturbed habitat suggests that the park is a suitable IBA and it has been included as such in Zambia's national inventory (Leonard 2005).

Future field workers are encouraged to explore other areas of the park, particularly in the north-west. Field work at other seasons would also be desirable. In addition, the extensive mushitu along the Mbereshi should be investigated, as this may well prove to be a valuable extension to the IBA.

It is unfortunate that once a national park loses its large mammals, interest in it dwindles. This can lead to a decrease in protection and an increase in human disturbance. It is hoped that by affording Lusenga Plain National Park IBA status, its importance for all other aspects of its flora and fauna will be highlighted.

### Acknowledgements

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### Appendix. Bird species recorded in Lusenga Plain National Park.

#### Annexe. Espèces d'oiseaux recensées dans le Parc National de la Plaine de Lusenga.

#### Abundance

- (+) = previously recorded, but not found during this survey  
 + = rarely encountered during this survey, only one or two records in total  
 ++ = found occasionally, one or two records per day  
 +++ = found regularly, several records per day  
 ++++ = found very frequently, many records per day

#### Habitat

- W = woodland (all types)  
 W(m) = miombo  
 W(d) = drier, undifferentiated woodland  
 F = forest (all types)  
 F(m) = mushitu  
 F(r) = riparian forest  
 K = Kalungwishi River and environs (including riparian forest)  
 O = overhead  
 L = Lusenga Plain  
 S = scrub  
 KF = known only from Kundabwika Falls

Species	Abundance	Habitat
Reed Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	++	K
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	++	K
Green-backed Heron <i>Butorides striata</i>	(+)	KF
Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	+	K
Hamerkop <i>Scopus umbretta</i>	++	K
Woolly-necked Stork <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	(+)	-
Saddle-billed Stork <i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	(+)	-
Hadada Ibis <i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	++	K
Spur-winged Goose <i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	(+)	-
Yellow-billed Duck <i>Anas undulata</i>	(+)	-
Red-billed Teal <i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	(+)	-
Black/Yellow-billed Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i>	+++	K
African Fish Eagle <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	++	K
Lappet-faced Vulture <i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>	(+)	-

Western Banded Snake Eagle <i>Circaetus cinerascens</i>	++	F(m)	Black-backed Barbet <i>Lybius minor</i>	++	F(m)
Bateleur <i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	+++	O	Green-backed Honeybird <i>Prodotiscus zambesiae</i>	+++	W(m)
African Marsh Harrier <i>Circus ranivorus</i>	(+)	-	Brown-backed Honeybird <i>Prodotiscus regulus</i>	+	W(d)
Dark Chanting Goshawk <i>Melierax metabates</i>	++	W, L	Scaly-throated Honeyguide <i>Indicator variegatus</i>	++	W(m)
African Goshawk <i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	++	F	Greater Honeyguide <i>Indicator indicator</i>	++	W(m)
Shikra <i>Accipiter badius</i>	++	W(m)	Lesser Honeyguide <i>Indicator minor</i>	++	W, F
Common Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	(+)	-	Golden-tailed Woodpecker <i>Campethera abingoni</i>	+	W(d)
Wahlberg's Eagle <i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>	++	W, F	Green-backed Woodpecker <i>Campethera cailliautii</i>	+++	F, W(m)
Steppe Eagle <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	(+)	-	Cardinal Woodpecker <i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	+	W(d)
Ayres's Hawk Eagle <i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>	+	O	Olive Woodpecker <i>Dendropicos griseocephalus</i>	++	F(m)
Coqui Francolin <i>Francolinus coqui</i>	++	W(m)	African Broadbill <i>Smithornis capensis</i>	+++	F(m)
Red-necked Francolin <i>Francolinus afer</i>	++	W	Flappet Lark <i>Mirafrá rufocinnamomea</i>	++	W
African Blue Quail <i>Coturnix adansonii</i>	+	L	Dusky Lark <i>Pinarocorys nigricans</i>	+	W(m)
Helmeted Guineafowl <i>Numida meleagris</i>	++	W	Red-capped Lark <i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	+	L
Kurrichane Buttonquail <i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	+	S	Banded Martin <i>Riparia cincta</i>	++	L
Wattled Crane <i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i>	+	L	Grey-rumped Swallow <i>Pseudhirundo griseopyga</i>	+++	L
Grey Crowned Crane <i>Balearica regulorum</i>	(+)	-	Red-breasted Swallow <i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	++	L
Common Pratincole <i>Glareola pratincola</i>	+++	L	Lesser Striped Swallow <i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>	++	K
Rock Pratincole <i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	+++	K	Angola Swallow <i>Hirundo angolensis</i>	(+)	KF
Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	(+)	-	Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	(+)	-
Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	(+)	-	African Pied Wagtail <i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	+++	K
Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	+	L	Grassland Pipit <i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	++	L
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	++	K	Woodland Pipit <i>Anthus nyssae</i>	++	W
African Green Pigeon <i>Treron calvus</i>	++	W(m)	Plain-backed Pipit <i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	+++	L
Blue-spotted Wood Dove <i>Turtur afer</i>	++	F(m)	Fülleborn's Longclaw <i>Macronyx fuellebornii</i>	++	L
Emerald-spotted Wood Dove <i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	+++	W(d)	Rosy-breasted Longclaw <i>Macronyx ameliae</i>	++	L
Red-eyed Dove <i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	++	F(r)	Purple-throated Cuckoo-shrike <i>Campephaga quiscalina</i>	++	F(m)
Schalow's Turaco <i>Tauraco schalowi</i>	++	W(m), F	White-breasted Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina pectoralis</i>	+++	W(m)
Lady Ross's Turaco <i>Musophaga rossae</i>	++	F	Little Greenbul <i>Andropadus virens</i>	++++	F
Red-chested Cuckoo <i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	+++	W(m), F	Yellow-throated Leaflove <i>Chlorocichla flavicollis</i>	+++	F (r,m)
Black Cuckoo <i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	++	W(m)	Grey-olive Greenbul <i>Phyllastrephus cerviniventris</i>	+++	F (r,m)
African Cuckoo <i>Cuculus gularis</i>	+++	W(m)	Cabanis's Greenbul <i>Phyllastrephus cabanisi</i>	+++	F(m,r)
Emerald Cuckoo <i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	++	F(m)	Common Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	++	W, F
Klaas's Cuckoo <i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	+++	W(m)	Bocage's Robin <i>Sheppardia bocagei</i>	+++	F(m)
Coppery-tailed Coucal <i>Centropus cupreicaudus</i>	++	L	White-browed Robin Chat <i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	+++	F
White-browed (Burchell's) Coucal <i>Centropus superciliosus</i>	++	F, K	Red-capped Robin Chat <i>Cossypha natalensis</i>	++	F(r)
African Scops Owl <i>Otus senegalensis</i>	+++	W(m)	Miombo Scrub Robin <i>Cercotrichas barbata</i>	++++	W(m)
Southern White-faced Owl <i>Ptilopsis granti</i>	+	W(d)	White-browed Scrub Robin <i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	++	W(d)
African Barred Owllet <i>Glauclidium capense</i>	++	F(r)	Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	+++	L
African Wood Owl <i>Strix woodfordii</i>	+++	F(m)	Arnot's Chat <i>Myrmecocichla arnoti</i>	+	W(m)
Fiery-necked Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	++	W(m)	Miombo Rock Thrush <i>Monticola angolensis</i>	++	W(m)
Swamp (Natal) Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus natalensis</i>	(+)	-	African Thrush <i>Turdus pelios</i>	+++	F
Pennant-winged Nightjar <i>Macrodipteryx vexillarius</i>	+++	W	Kurrichane Thrush <i>Turdus libonyanus</i>	+++	W
Böhm's Spinetail <i>Neafrapus boehmi</i>	(+)	KF	Evergreen-forest Warbler <i>Bradypterus lopezi</i>	+++	F(m)
Common Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	(+)	KF	African Moustached Warbler <i>Melocichla mentalis</i>	++	L, K
White-rumped Swift <i>Apus caffer</i>	(+)	KF	Broad-tailed Warbler <i>Schoenicola brevirostris</i>	+++	L
Narina's Trogon <i>Apaloderma narina</i>	++++	F	African Yellow Warbler <i>Chloropeta natalensis</i>	+	K
Brown-hooded Kingfisher <i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	+++	F	Yellow-bellied Eremomela <i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	++	W
Grey-headed Kingfisher <i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	+++	W(m)	Green-capped Eremomela <i>Eremomela scotops</i>	++++	W
Striped Kingfisher <i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>	++	W(d)	Black-necked Eremomela <i>Eremomela atricollis</i>	+++	W(m)
African Pygmy Kingfisher <i>Ceyx pictus</i>	+	F(m)	Red-capped Crombec <i>Sylvietta ruficapilla</i>	+++	W(m)
Half-collared Kingfisher <i>Alcedo semitorquata</i>	++	K	Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	(+)	KF
Giant Kingfisher <i>Megaceryle maxima</i>	++	K	Laura's Woodland Warbler <i>Phylloscopus laurae</i>	++	F(m)
Little Bee-eater <i>Merops pusillus</i>	++	W(d)	Yellow-bellied Hyliota <i>Hyliota flavigaster</i>	++++	W(m)
Blue-breasted Bee-eater <i>Merops variegatus</i>	++++	L	Southern Hyliota <i>Hyliota australis</i>	+	W(m)
Swallow-tailed Bee-eater <i>Merops hirundineus</i>	++	W(d)	Red-faced Cisticola <i>Cisticola erythrops</i>	+++	K
European Bee-eater <i>Merops apiaster</i>	++	O	Trilling Cisticola <i>Cisticola woosnami</i>	+++	W(m)
Southern Carmine Bee-eater <i>Merops nubicoides</i>	+++	O	Stout Cisticola <i>Cisticola robustus</i>	+++	L
Broad-billed Roller <i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	++	W(d)	Croaking Cisticola <i>Cisticola natalensis</i>	++	L
Common Scimitarbill <i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	++	W	Short-winged Cisticola <i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>	++++	W, L
Hoopoe <i>Upupa epops</i>	++	W	Tabora (Long-tailed) Cisticola <i>Cisticola angusticauda</i>	(+)	KF
Southern Ground Hornbill <i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>	++	W	Pale-crowned Cisticola <i>Cisticola cinnamomeus</i>	++	L
Crowned Hornbill <i>Tockus alboterminatus</i>	++	W(m), F	Tawny-flanked Prinia <i>Prinia subflava</i>	++++	W
Pale-billed Hornbill <i>Tockus pallidirostris</i>	++	W(m)	Yellow-breasted Apalis <i>Apalis flavida</i>	++	F(r)
Trumpeter Hornbill <i>Bycanistes bucinator</i>	++	F(m)	Grey Apalis <i>Apalis cinerea</i>	+++	F(m)
Whyte's Barbet <i>Stactolaema whytii</i>	++	W(m)	Grey-backed Camaroptera <i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	++	F
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird <i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>	+++	F	Grey Wren Warbler <i>Calamonastes simplex</i>	+++	W(m)
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird <i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	++	W(m)	Southern Black Flycatcher <i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>	+	W(d)
Miombo Pied Barbet <i>Tricholaema frontata</i>	+	W(m)	Pale Flycatcher <i>Bradornis pallidus</i>	++	W(d)
			Ashy Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa caeruleascens</i>	+++	F (edge), W(m)

Cassin's Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa cassini</i>	+	K	African Golden Oriole <i>Oriolus auratus</i>	++	W
African Dusky Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	+++	F (edge), W(m)	Square-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus ludwigii</i>	++	F
Lead-coloured Flycatcher <i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>	+++	F(r), W(d)	Fork-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	+++	W
African Paradise Flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	+++	W, F	Splendid Glossy Starling <i>Lamprotonis splendidus</i>	++++	F(m,r)
Black-throated Wattle-eye <i>Platysteira peltata</i>	+++	F	Violet-backed Starling <i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	+++	F, W
Chinspot Batis <i>Batis molitor</i>	++++	W	Yellow-billed Oxpecker <i>Buphagus africanus</i>	(+)	-
White-rumped Babbler <i>Turdoides leucopygius</i>	++	K	Yellow-throated Petronia <i>Petronia superciliiaris</i>	+++	W
Rufous-bellied Tit <i>Parus rufiventris</i>	+++	W(m)	Chestnut-backed Sparrow Weaver		
White-winged Black Tit <i>Parus leucomelas</i>	++	W(d)	<i>Plocepasser rufoscapulatus</i>	(+)	KF
Grey Penduline Tit <i>Anthoscopus caroli</i>	(+)	KF	Red-headed Weaver <i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	+	W
Spotted Creeper <i>Salpornis spilonotus</i>	++	W(m)	Spectacled Weaver <i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	++	F(r)
Western Violet-backed Sunbird			Holub's Golden Weaver <i>Ploceus xanthops</i>	++	K
<i>Anthreptes longuemarei</i>	++++	W(m)	Dark-backed Weaver <i>Ploceus bicolor</i>	++	F(r,m)
Anchieta's Sunbird <i>Anthreptes anchietae</i>	++++	W(m)	Red-collared Widowbird <i>Euplectes ardens</i>	+++	L
Olive Sunbird <i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	++++	F (m,r)	Marsh Widowbird <i>Euplectes hartlaubi</i>	++	L
Amethyst Sunbird <i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	++++	W	Grey Waxbill <i>Estrilda perreini</i>	+	F(m)
Collared Sunbird <i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	++++	F	Fawn-breasted Waxbill <i>Estrilda paludicola</i>	+++	L
Miombo Double-collared Sunbird			Black-bellied Seedcracker <i>Pyrenestes ostrinus</i>	(+)	KF
<i>Cinnyris manoensis</i>	++++	W(m)	Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu <i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	+	W
Purple-banded Sunbird <i>Cinnyris bifasciatus</i>	++	K	Red-throated Twinspot <i>Hypargos niveoguttatus</i>	+++	F
Yellow-bellied Sunbird <i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	+++	F (edge), L	Orange-winged Pytilia <i>Pytilia afra</i>	+++	W
Yellow White-eye <i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	+++	F, W(m)	Blue-billed Firefinch <i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	+++	F (edge)
Common Fiscal <i>Lanius collaris</i>	+	L	Jameson's Firefinch <i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>	++	S
Many-coloured Bush-shrike <i>Malaconotus multicolor</i>	+	F(m)	Black-chinned Quailfinch <i>Ortygospiza gabonensis</i>	++++	L
Sulphur-breasted Bush-shrike			Locust Finch <i>Paludipasser locustella</i>	++	L
<i>Malaconotus sulfureopectus</i>	++	W(d)	Bronze Mannikin <i>Spermestes cucullatus</i>	++	F (edge), W
Black-crowned Tchagra <i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	+++	W	Red-backed Mannikin <i>Spermestes bicolor</i>	++	F(m)
Black-backed (Southern) Puffback			Parasitic Weaver <i>Anomalospiza imberbis</i>	(+)	-
<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>	++++	W, F	Yellow-fronted Canary <i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	+	W
Tropical Boubou <i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>	+++	F	Black-eared Seedeater <i>Serinus mennelli</i>	+	W(m)
Brubru <i>Nilaus afer</i>	+++	W	Cabanis's Bunting <i>Emberiza cabanisi</i>	++	W(m)
White Helmet-shrike <i>Prionops plumatus</i>	+++	W	Golden-breasted Bunting <i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	+++	W
Retz's Helmet-shrike <i>Prionops retzii</i>	++	W			
Eastern Black-headed Oriole <i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	+++	W			



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